50th Anniversary of the Korean War

About the flag
The flag is symbolic of the unified effort of the United
States, the Republic of Korea, and our allies to stop
Communist aggression on the Korean Peninsula 50
years ago. The light blue and white streamer that runs
through the center of the flag is the U.N. Battle Streamer.
The 22 stars represent the 22 allied nations that fought
side-by-side to save South Korea. The words "FREEDOM
IS NOT FREE" were added by our veterans who, more
than anyone else, know the great price of liberty. The
flag is in both the English and Korean (Hangul)
languages. In the center is the Taeguk symbol from
the South Korean flag, familiar to many as the symbol
for the philosophy of Yin and Yang, In Korea, known
as Eum and Yang, the symbol stands for peace and
harmony. South Korea has adopted this as their official
Commemorative Flag.



About the logo
The focal point of the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War come Crest is the three-lobed Taeguk, known as the sam-Taeguk. The three lobes of the sam-Taeguk are as follows:

- Red and White stripes representing the United States
- The United Nations Light Blue with 22 Gold stars representing the 20 U.N. countries involved in the Korean War, plus non-U.N. member—Italy—and the Republic
- The sam-Taeguk stands for three states of being: Heaven, Earth and Man. Heaven represents the spiritual, Earth is the physical and Man is the intermediary who embodies both the spiritual and physical.

During the commemorative period, the nation will honor the Korean War veterans for the sacrifices they made to ensure a free and democratic South Korea.

50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee

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http://korea50.army.mil

Turning Points in American History The Korean War, 1950-1953

In the years following World War II the traditional world order underwent fundamental changes. International peacetime alliances among countries realigned themselves along Cold War boundaries—Democratic nations against Communist regimes—and former colonies gained independence. The United States abandoned its traditional isolationist policies and helped rebuild a war-torn world. The United Nations (U.N.), an organization of sovereign nations, was established in the afternation of the devestating war to help stabilize international relations and in of help find solutions to international problems or disputes.

Lesson Objectives

Students will be able to:

Suplain how events during the Korean War served as turning points in American Instory.

Describe how the Korean War experience affected American society, society, government policies, and international relations and in turn how the American military reflected changes in American society.

Describe how the Korean War experience affected American society.

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disputes.

It was during this period that the seeds of the Korean War were sown. In the closing stages of World War II, the rivalry between the United States and the Sowiet Union led to the division of the Korean Peninsula at the Salle Parallel. He Soviet Union occupying the area north of the 38th Parallel and the United States that to the south. What was originally created as a temporary expedient became a line of political confrontation establishing North Korea as a Sowiet satellite state and aligning South Korea with America. In June 1950, North Korea and aligning South Korea with America. In June 1950, North Korea and aligning South Korea with America. In June 1950, North Korea and aligning, South Korea with America. In June 1950, North Korea and empreceded agression, the U.N. command and the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces. However, no permanent peace agreement has ever been reached and the Korean Peninsula remains divided along a four kilometer-wide and 249-kilometer-long Demilitarized Zone.

Jesus the unique sacrifice of Korean War veterans in helping preserve the freedom of a people they did not know and relate to America's founding beliefs.

Preparation

Have students read an overview of the Korean War in the following suggested sources:

Matloff, Maurice, ed. American Military History (1985), pos. 437-15, can be found at http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/am/jamh-25.thm.

Military History of the United States of America (1984), pp. 471-507.

Have students read an overview of the Korean War in the following suggested sources:

Matloff, Maurice, ed. American Military History (1985), pp. 4471-507.

A Military History of the United States of America (1984), pp. 471-507.

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Have students read

Because the Korean War occurred in a period of unprecedented international and domestic change, the policies and practices established during the war served as turning points in American history. The following curriculum guide provides examples of such key events and the means by which to learn more about them.

- Cold War policy.
 Discuss the unique sacrifice of Korean War veterans in helping preserve the freedom of a people they did not know and relate that idea to America's founding beliefs.

· Blair, Clay. The Forgotten War: Americans in Korea (1987). Fehrenbach, T.R. This Kind of War: A Study in Unpreparedness
(1963)

Visit the official 50th Anniversary of the Korean War website at http://korea50.army.mil.

Important Issues of the Korean War Era

- dentify these major ideas, events, and people relating to the beginning of the Cold War. What is the signifiance of each?
- Marshall Plan National Security Act of 1947

- View segments of CNN Cold War series that are im-your topic and visit the accompanying website at http://cnn.com/SPECIALS/cold.war/.

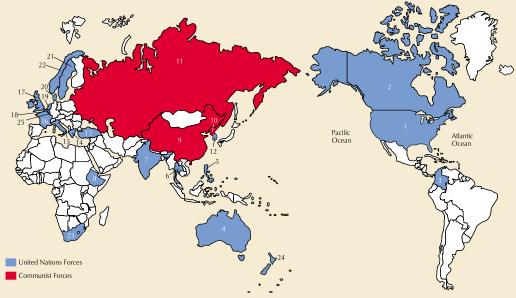
Brands, H.W. The Devil We Knew: Americans and the Cold War (1993). Gaddis, John L. The United States and the Origins of the Cold

How did the Korean War help establish Cold War thoughts and ideas in American foreign policy?

Lafeber, Walter, America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945-1984: A Quarter Century of American Foreign Policy (1974).

Discuss examples of the extension of these concepts in the 1960s and 1970s. Whelan, Richard. Drawing the Line: The Korean War, 1950-1953 (1990).

Nations Involved in the Korean War



Three national flags have changeed since the Korean War:



United Nations Participants in the Korean War























Match the 1950's Era Flag to the Country 1. Australia ______ 4. Colombia _____ 7. France ___

- 5. Denmark
 8. Great Britain
 11. Italy
 14. New Zealand
 17. South Africa
 20. Thailand

 6. Ethiopia
 9. Greece
 12. Luxembourg
 15. Norway
 18. South Korea
 21. Turkey

Sources:MacDonald, Callum. Korea. The War Before Vietnam

- Explain why the Soviet Union did not vote on the use of U.N. forces on the Korean Peninsula in June 1950.

- ovations of the Korean War nose an innovation to come out of the Korean War port on your choice to the class. Suggestions:

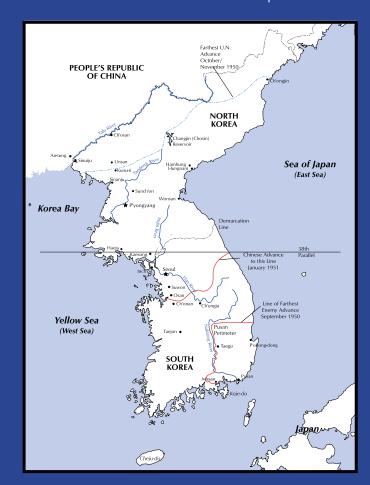
- Contact a local military installation public affairs office to visit some of the more recent military innovations. Visit the websites of the military services to learn more about the innovations:

- Bowers, William T., William Hammond, and George MacGarrigle. Black Soldier, White Army: The 24th Infantr
- MacGregor, Morris Jr. Integration of the Armed Forces,

- McLaurin, R., ed. Military Propaganda: Psychological Warfare and Operations (1982).
- The National Archives and Records Administration also has documents on this subject available through its National Vizzard, William Raymond. Prisoner of War Policy in Relation to Changing Concepts of War (1961).

 - The Department of Defense POW/Missing Per Office website has information on recent resear on the subject. http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/.
 - The American Ex-Prisoners of War veterans organizati could also prove a valuable resource. It is located in Arlington, Texas, (817) 649-2979.

Korean War Reference Map



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Berebitsky, William. A Very Long Weekend: The Army National Guard in Korea, 1950-1953 (1996). Blair, Clay. The Forgotten War: Americans in Korea (1987).

Cole, Paul. POW/MIA Issues, Volume I, The Korean War (1994). Cowdrey, Albert E. The Medics' War, United States Army in the Korean War (1987).

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Marshall, S.L.A. The River and the Gauntlet: Defeat of the Eighth Army by the Chinese Communist Forces, November 1950, in the Battle of the Chongchon River, Korea (1953).

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Mossman, Billy C. Ebb and Flow: November 1950-July 1951, United States Army in the Korean War (1990). Rees, David, Korea: The Limited War (1964).

Rishell, Lyle. With a Black Platoon in Combat (1993).

Sandler, Stanley, ed. The Korean War: An Encyclopedia (1995).

Matray, James I. ed. Historical Dictionary of the Korean War (1991).

Schnable, James F. Policy and Direction: The First Year, United States Army in the Korean War (1972).

Stueck William W. The Korean War: An International History (1995). This is a small sampling of books available on the subject of the Korean War 1950-1953. Check your local library for additional books, periodicals and articles.